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Summary of yellow-fever cases and deaths at Panama.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports for the chief sanitary officer as follows:

Total number of cases on the Isthmus of Panama from July 1, 1904, to February 4, 1905, 32; in Panama, 20; in Colon, 2; on board vessels leaving the Isthmus or in harbor, 10; total number of cases, 32; employees of Isthmian Canal Commission, 7; not employees of Isthmian Canal Commission, 25; deaths, 9.

Yellow-fever situation in Panama.

The following is received from Minister Barrett, under date of February 2:

Up to the date of this letter there have been 31 cases of yellow fever, originating on this Isthmus, since July 1, 1904, of which 9, or nearly 30 per cent, have resulted fatally.

These, however, must be divided as follows: In Panama proper there have been 19 cases and 5 deaths; in Colon, 2 cases and 1 death; on the *Boston* and in ships en route to foreign ports, 10 cases and 3 deaths.

That the fever has increased rapidly during the last few months is shown by the fact that there have been recorded 18 cases and 6 deaths since January 1, 1905, while 25 cases and 7 deaths have occurred since December 1, 1904.

As an illustration of how quickly and fatally the disease works, I would refer to 2 cases of prominence that here attracted great attention. Doctor K., of the U. S. S. *Boston*, was taken ill on January 24 and died January 28. Colonel P. G. E., a well known civil engineer, of Portland, Oreg., who arrived in Panama two weeks ago in the best health on a visit to his son, manager of the International Banking Corporation, was stricken suddenly with yellow fever January 28 and died February 1, after only three days' illness.

I am obliged to state in conclusion that, although personally I view the situation without fear, there is imminent danger not only of the extended spread of yellow fever, but of a serious panic and rush for home among the several hundred American canal employees now resident on the Isthmus, unless the disease is soon stamped out or effectually checked. For these reasons I hope the Commission will spare no expense and effort to clean and fumigate thoroughly and maintain clean and fumigated this entire city, which now is undoubtedly dirty and full of infected mosquitoes.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Plague—Callao free of plague, but sanitary work to be continued.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, January 28, as follows:

The following data relative to the existence of plague in Peru are reported to me under date of January 26. I am indebted to the director de salubridad, Lima, for the information. Remaining under treatment January 26, 1905: Lima, 3 cases; Lambayeque, 9 cases; Guadelupe, 18 cases; Villa de Eten, 10 cases; Huanchaco, 19 cases; total, 59 cases.

Two cases occurred in Pacasmayo and 2 in Pueblo Nuevo during the month. Rats are emigrating from Huanchaco at the present writing. Ninety days have passed since a case was reported in Callao, but the director de salubridad informs me that he will continue the work in Callao indefinitely.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Vaccination of crews.

Assistant Surgeon Long reports, January 10 and 13, by direction of Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser, as follows:

During the week ended December 31, 1904, no quarantinable diseases were reported as having occurred in the city of Manila.

The following vessels cleared for United States ports:

On December 27, 1904, the U. S. army transport *Dix*, for San Francisco, via Nagasaki, Japan. The crew were inspected on board at hour of sailing.

On December 28, 1904, the British steamer *RasBera*, en route from Shimoneseki, to Boston and New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health. Vessel was fumigated throughout. Crew inspected at hour of departure.

On December 29, 1904, the British steamer *Saint Bede*, en route from Kobe, Japan, to New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health. Crew were vaccinated while in port. All persons on board were inspected and passed prior to the vessel's departure from this port.

On December 30, 1904, the American schooner *Expansion* for Port Townsend. Vessel was fumigated throughout and the crew were vaccinated while in port. Crew inspected on board prior to the sailing of the vessel.

During the week ended January 7, 1905, there were no quarantinable diseases reported as having occurred in the city of Manila.

No vessels cleared from this port for ports in the United States during the said week.

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce—Transactions of service.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Torres reports, February 2, as follows:

MONTH OF JANUARY, 1905.

Vessels inspected.....	16
Bills of health issued.....	23
Passengers inspected:	
Incoming.....	49
In transit.....	343
Immigrants inspected.....	24
Rejections.....	1
Vessels in quarantine.....	7
Crew inspected.....	780
Passengers detained in quarantine.....	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	0